

UNTERMYER ASSAILS  
INSURANCE METHODS,  
DEMANDS SHOWDOWN

HITS AT WILDCATS  
Opens Lockwood Hear-  
ing by Denouncing  
Questionable Invest-  
ments of Companies  
OPPOSED BY STODDARD  
Superintendent Attacks 40  
P. C. Building-Loan  
Mortgage Bill.  
PLEA FOR STATE BOARD

Predicts Rents Will Drop at  
Once if Metropolitan Life  
Bill Passes.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Albany, March 8.

Federal and State courts have broken  
down almost completely in their en-  
deavor to curb unlawful combinations  
operating in defiance of the anti-trust  
laws in restraint of trade. Samuel Un-  
termyer told the members of the State  
Legislature to-day. He appeared in  
support of the bills presented by the  
Lockwood committee.

Mr. Untermyer also demanded a  
showdown with the insurance com-  
panies on the question of their stock  
speculations, insisting that the public  
has the right to demand that the as-  
sets of such corporations should be in-  
vested in safe securities, such as real  
estate, instead of going into wildcat  
and wild dog stocks in which great  
sums have been lost in recent years.

One of the most important if not the  
most important bill which Mr. Un-  
termyer advocated is that which gives  
to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-  
pany authority to invest \$100,000,000 in  
building enterprises. The committee  
insists that if this measure is passed,  
rents will drop almost immediately in  
New York.

Gov. Miller had stated that he was  
not certain such a bill should be passed.  
Mr. Untermyer called on the Governor  
to-day and tried to persuade him that  
the measure is absolutely essential to  
the success of the committee's program  
and for the relief of the building situa-  
tion. The result of the conference was  
not made known, but it was reported,  
however, that the Governor's attitude  
had somewhat changed and that he  
might not actively oppose the measure.  
All he would say was that "the atmos-  
phere was clearer."

For State Trade Commission.  
Another big feature of the com-  
mittee's program is the bill to create a  
state trade commission to regulate cor-  
porations and prevent violations of the  
anti-trust law. In his address to-day  
Mr. Untermyer said:

"I regard this bill as the most im-  
portant part of our program. Its pur-  
pose is to bring about regulation of  
trade and the suppression of illegal  
combinations. Our investigation dis-  
closed that every industry related to  
building and housing not only in this  
State but throughout the country is in-  
fected and illegal combinations which  
openly challenge the law.

"These combinations, our disclosures  
have shown, cannot be suppressed by  
the regular machinery of justice. The  
whole country is in their grip. This  
State certainly is. And the Lockwood  
committee cannot bring into existence  
a law to act as a policeman.

There was no opposition to the mea-  
sure at the hearing, although there has  
been much opposition both in the cap-  
ital and in New York. Only the finan-  
cial and the committee's program was  
heard to-day. Other measures will be  
considered to-morrow.

The first measure taken up was the  
proposed amendment to the anti-trust  
law making the infliction of prison sen-  
tences mandatory for violations of the  
law. Henry W. Killen of Buffalo was  
the only opponent. He said the mea-  
sure was "a mere gesture of disappoint-  
ment, representing a number of  
casualty companies; J. H. Doyle of the  
National Board of Fire Underwriters,  
Associate Executive of the Real Estate  
Owners Association and others.

Mr. Untermyer said that 40 per cent.  
of all insurance company assets out-  
side of New York State had been in-  
vested in real estate and continued:

"Our committee in this State has  
been decreasing their real estate in-  
vestment, yielding to the lure of Wall  
Street. We are not advocating this bill  
on a basis of the housing scarcity. We  
are placing it on the firmer and more  
permanent basis that realty investments  
are 25 per cent. better for the policy  
holders and the losses lower than those  
resulting from present investments.

"We are trying to get the fire insur-

RAILROADING THE BONUS; PASSING THE BUCK

The Fordney fiat has gone out. The Fordney bonus  
bill is to be railroaded through the House. The Ford-  
ney fiat says pass the buck to the Senate and the Repub-  
lican fiat will kowtow to Fordney and do his bidding.

But what of the Senate? What will the Senate do  
with the Fordney monstrosity? To say it will pass it  
or it won't pass it would be guessing, and why guess?

The New York Herald can say without guessing  
that the Fordney bonus bill will not have an easy time  
of it in the Senate. It may get through and it may not.  
If it does get through, The New York Herald believes  
President Harding will veto it.

The President knows that his party is pledged to  
save money, pledged to cut out waste, pledged to lighten  
the tax burdens of the people.

The President knows that the Republican party is  
not pledged to the payment of a horizontal soldier  
bonus.

The President knows that the only Republican  
bonus pledges are individual pledges of Republican

TWO MIXED JURIES  
TOGETHER ALL NIGHT

Six Women and Six Men in  
Trenton Spend Most of Time  
Playing Cards.

STORMY SCENE IN ST. PAUL

One Husband Speaks His Mind  
to Judge—Gov. Preus De-  
nounces Situation.

TRENTON, March 8.—After passing  
the night in deliberating a jury com-  
posed of six women and six men re-  
turned a disagreement to Judge Edwin  
E. Marshall in Mercer court to-day in  
the trial of Raphael Pizzelle, charged  
with immoral conduct.

This is the first time a mixed jury  
has been locked up over night here.  
The jury was relieved of further con-  
sideration of the case, with the thanks  
of the court. The women jurors are  
all married and more than one is the  
mother of children. Two constables  
and a matron were detailed to attend  
to the jurors.

The jurors were allowed to occupy the  
large court room in the court house. The  
chamber is furnished with cushioned  
seats, and upon being locked up for the  
night and after playing cards and read-  
ing the newspapers until late in the  
evening the jurors took the cushions  
and disposing themselves on the law-  
yers' tables and in chairs, slept at  
intervals. They were frequently inter-  
rupted, however, to vote. Except for  
anxiety as to their homes the women  
said that they all liked the experience,  
but did not care for a lot of it.

Tells of Vigil.  
"We were out about twenty hours," said  
Mrs. Bessie Hack, wife of Harry Hack,  
an employee of the Bell Telephone Com-  
pany. "We tried for several hours to  
reach a verdict, but in vain. Then we  
went out for cards and newspapers and  
we played cards with the men and read  
the newspapers. After we got tired of  
this we took the cushions off the court  
room seats and took naps about the  
court. The men were very considerate  
of us. All the women treated the ex-  
perience good naturedly, but some of  
them expressed anxiety as to how mat-  
ters were going at home. One woman  
told me her husband had put the chil-  
dren to bed and in the morning had  
dressed them, prepared their breakfast  
and sent them to school."

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
St. Paul, March 8.—The storm which  
arose here over the confinement of seven  
Catholics in a jail for two days and  
two nights in a mixed jury case was  
increased to-day when Gov. Preus of  
Minnesota declared "never would I  
allow Mrs. Preus to go through such an  
ordeal."

Seven Husbands Protest.  
The seven night of St. Paul women's  
protestations for an absolute  
equality of rights with men has re-  
ceived a decided setback. Seven hus-  
bands have shown the seeds of an  
organized movement against any more  
mixed juries in St. Paul.

The jury of seven women and five  
men in the case of George Thoenke,  
charged with stealing an automobile,  
was held up for two days and two  
nights before a verdict of guilty was  
returned.

No sooner had the jury been dis-  
charged with the usual thanksgiving by  
Judge Catlin than a great hue and cry went  
up. Husbands of the women serving  
on the jury did not mind doing the house-  
work and caring for the children during  
the day, but when at night their wives  
were herded into chain gang formation  
and locked with the men in one jail  
room, where there were no screens or  
curtains to shield the female section  
of the improvised dormitory, the end  
of duty as good citizens was reached.

One of the husbands was vehemently  
outlined to Judge Catlin his position as  
an American and a taxpayer and he  
narrowly escaped citation for contempt.  
He made full use of his unexpurgated  
vocabulary and declared that neither his  
wife nor himself ever would serve on a  
jury, let the penalty be what it would.  
"Never have I been thus spoken to  
in my official capacity," said Judge Cat-  
lin to-day, "but I was convinced that in  
the circumstances the man was not re-  
sponsible, and I allowed him to get  
away with it. I believe it did him  
good."

MacNider Back in Capital.  
There is little question, however,  
that the bonus raiders will accept the  
new plan and assert that it is a "cash  
bonus bill," when it is not. Commander  
MacNider, who came to Washington  
to-day to crack the whip over the  
bonus members of the House, sent  
word through John Thomas Taylor,  
his authorized spokesman, that he re-  
garded the last edition of the Fordney

Congressmen made to insure their election in 1920.  
The President knows that these individual pledges  
of Congressmen to raid the Treasury for their own  
political advantage did not have the authorization of  
the Republican party.

The President knows that instead of costing the  
country five billions of dollars to pay the Fordney bonus  
it would cost the country ten billions of dollars before  
the last cent was paid—perhaps twice ten billions of  
dollars—twenty thousand millions of dollars.

The President knows that the Fordney "Adjusted  
Service Credits" are nothing else than promissory notes  
of the Government, just straight Government bonds,  
and the President has placed himself squarely on re-  
cord against the Government adding five billions of dol-  
lars more in bonds to its already staggering debt.

Because President Harding knows all this and has  
a wise appreciation of the whole matter The New York  
Herald holds confidently to the belief that the Fordney  
bonus measure will never have his approval.—Editorial.

U. S. DECLINES GENOA  
INVITATION, HOLDING  
PARLEY IS POLITICAL

Harding Tells Senate It Has  
No Bearing on Ishii Agree-  
ment on China.  
BORAH EXPRESSES DOUBT  
Anglo-Japanese Relations Un-  
changed, He Says—Lodge  
Issues Warning.  
SYMPATHY IS EXPRESSED

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., March 8.

President Harding answered the  
Senate request for information con-  
cerning the effect of the treaties grow-  
ing out of the arms limitation confer-  
ence upon the Lansing-Ishii agree-  
ment to-day, announcing that in his  
opinion the agreement is nullified and  
has no further effect as a result of  
the negotiation of the nine Power  
treaty relative to China.

The President holds that the four  
Power treaty has nothing to do with  
the Lansing-Ishii agreement, but took  
advantage of the situation to express  
the opinion that the four Power treaty  
"is an essential part of the plan to  
create conditions in the Far East at  
once favorable to the policies we have  
long advocated and to an enduring  
peace."

The President's reply to the Borah  
resolution was received by the Senate  
during the debate on the four Power  
treaty, in which Senator Lodge, chair-  
man of the Foreign Relations Com-  
mittee, declared the abrogation of the  
Anglo-Japanese alliance was the great  
accomplishment of the treaty.

Treaties Closely Related.  
Senator Lodge's argument was the  
most notable made in favor of nulli-  
fication. He was answered in formal  
speeches by Senator Reed (Mo.) and  
Senator Watson (Ga.). Senators Borah  
(Idaho) and Robinson (Ark.) par-  
ticipated in the running debate.

Senator Lodge said defeat of the four  
Power treaty threatened the five Power  
naval treaty, and that hope of a naval  
reduction rested upon favorable action  
on the four Power pact.

"Sensations should bear in mind," he  
said, "that the defeat of the four Power  
treaty would endanger the treaty of the  
limitation of naval armaments, and the  
failure of the national treaty would  
shock and startle the world and bitterly  
disappoint the American people.

"We must not forget the close rela-  
tion of the two treaties. The defeat  
of the four Power treaty would mean  
the failure of the conference. Let there  
be no illusion on that point."

Lodge Will Press for Action.  
Senator Lodge emphasized the fact  
that the treaty abrogates the Anglo-  
Japanese alliance and that the treaty it-  
self constitutes no alliance or is it in  
any way comparable to or a substitute  
for the Anglo-Japanese pact.

Senator Reed (Mo.) vigorously op-  
posed the treaty, warning of a trap  
into which directly says the Anglo-Japan-  
ese treaty shall be abrogated upon the ex-  
change of ratification of the four Power  
treaty.

Senator Borah (Idaho) promptly read  
that portion of the four Power commit-  
tee report which says the Anglo-Japan-  
ese alliance is abrogated does any one be-  
lieve that the relations between England  
and Japan will be any different so long  
as Japan is pushing her operations in  
China and England remaining in  
India."

Senator Borah said later concerning  
President Harding's explanation of the  
effect of the treaty, "I am glad to hear  
of an agreement that he had reason to  
believe the Japanese do not believe the  
agreement is nullified by any of the con-  
ference treaties and that he proposed to  
show this later. He said he was glad to  
have President Harding's explanation,  
because it showed an entirely different  
conception of the Lansing-Ishii agree-  
ment from that entertained by the Jap-  
anese."

President Harding's discussion of the  
Lansing-Ishii agreement in connection  
with the treaties growing out of the con-  
ference was accepted as the final dispo-  
sition of that exchange of notes which  
has caused considerable controversy.

President's Opinion Final.  
The President called attention to the  
fact that exchange of notes was merely  
an understanding as to executive policy,  
and his formal statement that the Ad-  
ministration regarded it as abrogated  
was final, regardless of the notes  
the treaties might have upon it. In ad-  
dition to this he points out that it is  
eliminated by the nine Power treaties  
relative to China. The President in his  
letter said:

"To the Senate:  
"I have received the resolution (S.  
res. 251), questioning me if not incom-  
patible with the public interest—to ad-  
vise the Senate as to the present statu-  
s and binding effect of what is known  
as the Lansing-Ishii agreement between  
the United States and the Empire of  
Japan and as to whether or not the four-  
Power pact, now before the Senate for  
consideration, if ratified, will abrogate,  
nullify, or in any way modify, such  
agreement, and as to what will be the  
status of said agreement after the ratifi-  
cation of said four Power pact."

"The so-called Lansing-Ishii agree-  
ment, signed November 2, 1917, was not  
a treaty, but was an exchange of notes  
between the Secretary of State of the  
United States and Viscount Ishii, Am-  
bassador of Japan to the United States."

"While this Government does not be-  
lieve that it should participate in the  
proposed conference, it sincerely hopes  
that progress may be made in preparing  
the way for the eventual discussion and  
settlement of the fundamental economic

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